بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

THE SEALED NECTAR

(REPLACING THE BLACKSTONE)

01.04.2012 (Evening Dars)

THE BIRTH OF MUHAMMAD (ﷺ)

-he was born in Banu Hashim, on a Monday morning, the 9th of Rabiul Awwal
-there is a common notion that he was born on the 12th but the sealed nectar said the 9th in the year of the elephant

This was the year Abraha came with elephants to tear the kaabah down
-but Allah sent against them birds pelting them with baked clay
-to protect the kaabah

Have you (O Muhammad (ﷺ) not seen how your Lord dealt with the Owners of the Elephant? [The elephant army which came from Yemen under the command of Abrahah Al-Ashram intending to destroy the Ka'bah at Makkah]. (1) Did He not make their plot go astray? (2) And sent against them birds, in flocks, (3) Striking them with stones of Sijjil. (4) And made them like an empty field of stalks (of which the corn has been eaten up by cattle). (5) (Al-Fil 105:1-5)

Abraha decided to change the pilgrimage to Yemen
-and built a huge church to make people go to Yemen
-so a man from Makkah went to Yemen and when he saw the church
-he got offended and defecated in the church and put it on the wall
-so when Abraha heard it, he said he was going to tear down the kaabah
-but Allah protected the kaabah

So the prophet was born on that same year
-that Abraha and his army were destroyed

Ibn Sa'd reported that Muhammad's mother said: "When he was born, there was a light that issued out of my pudendum and lit the palaces of Syria." Ahmad reported on the authority of 'Arbadh bin Sariya something similar to this. [Mukhtasar Seeratur-Rasool, p.12; Tabaqat Ibn Sa'd 1/63]

When the prophet was born his mother Amina said
-while I was pregnant a bright light came from my womb and lit up Syria
-so she knew this was going to be a special child
-so she sent a message to Abdul Muttalib who thanked Allah

His mother immediately sent someone to inform his grandfather 'Abdul- Muttalib of the happy event. Happily he came to her, carried him to Al-Ka'bah, prayed to Allah and thanked Him. 'Abdul-

Muttalib called the baby Muhammad, a name not then common among the Arabs. He circumcised him on his seventh day as was the custom of the Arabs. [Ibn Hisham 1/159,160; Zad Al-Ma'ad 1/18; Muhadarat Tareekh Al-Umam Al-Islamiyah 1/62]

He circumcised him, as was practiced by the people who follow Abraham
-there are 3 opinions with regards to his circumcision

1. HE WAS BORN CIRCUMCISED
2. ANGEL JIBREEL CIRCUMCISED HIM
3. HIS GRANDFATHER CIRCUMCISED HIM ON THE 7TH DAY

-the sealed nectar follows the 3rd opinion
-because it is the most accurate

Circumcision in Islam is Fard not Sunnah
-so a Muslim woman should not consummate a marriage with a man who is not circumcised

Narrated By Abu Huraira : I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying. "Five practices are characteristics of the Fitra: circumcision, shaving the pubic hair, cutting the moustaches short, clipping the nails, and depilating the hair of the armpits." [al-Bukhari (6297) and Muslim (496)]

-there are opinions that say it is Sunnah, but this is not the correct opinion

Some reverts are afraid to be circumcised and they live like that
-and when the time comes for them to be married they get problems
-because Muslim sisters will not agree to marry uncircumcised men
-uncircumcised men give women cervical cancer and they are prone to HIV

The first woman who suckled him after his mother was Thuyebah, the concubine of Abu Lahab, with her son, Masrouh. She had suckled Hamzah bin 'Abdul-Muttalib before and later Abu Salamah bin 'Abd Al-Asad Al-Makhzumi. [Talqeeh Furoom Ahlal-Athar p.4; Mukhtasar Seerat-ur-Rasool p.13]

The first person to give suck to the prophet after his mother was Thuyeba
-and she was the wet nurse of Hamza
-so Hamza was his brother by milk and his uncle also he is his father's brother

You are not allowed to marry your foster sister and mother
-at least three times breastfeeding will make someone your foster son
-this is because of the hadith anything made haraam by blood is made haraam by milk

Narrated By Abu Huraira: The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade that a woman should be married to a man along with her paternal aunt or with her maternal aunt (at the same time). Az-Zuhri (the sub-narrator) said: There is a similar order for the paternal aunt of the father of one's wife, for 'Ursa told me that 'Aisha said, "What is unlawful because of blood relations, is also unlawful because of

the corresponding foster suckling relations." [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 7, Book 62, Hadith #046]

It was the general custom of the Arabs to send their children for nursing to the surrounding
-by Bedouins in the desert
-this was done to make them be strong physically, mentally and psychologically

His 2nd wet nurse was Haleema, she was from Banu Sa'ad
-she came with some women to look for children to nurse

That year was a year of famine and the women of Banu Sa'ad refused to take the rasul
-because they wanted a boy who has a father, who can pay them handsome money

When she saw the prophet she liked him and told her husband to take him along
-he agreed

Even though it was a year of famine
-when the Prophet (ﷺ) arrived the grass became green
-and the animals had their breast filled with milk
-the animals also multiplied many fold
-she said I knew this child was a blessed one

The rasul (ﷺ) stayed with Haleema for 2 years, until he was weaned
-so it was time to return him to his mother, Amina
-but she did not want to give him back, so she begged Amina to keep him

How did she convince Amina to let her keep him?
-she said there was an infection that is affecting children

When the prophet was 5 years old
-Jibreel came and split his heart and washed it with Zam zam and placed in it emaan and hikma
-this is so important Allah spoke about it

Have We not opened your breast for you (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him))? (1) And removed from you your burden, (2) (Ash-Sharh 94:1-2)

related by Anas in Sahih Muslim, Gabriel came down and ripped his chest open and took out the heart. He then extracted a blood- clot out of it and said: "That was the part of Satan in thee." And then he washed it with the water of Zamzam in a gold basin. After that the heart was joined together and restored to its place. The boys and playmates came running to his mother, i.e. his nurse, and said: "Verily, Muhammad [pbuh] has been murdered." They all rushed towards him and found him all right only his face was white. [Muslim 1/92]

So he did not have diseases of the heart because of this
-i.e. pride, jealousy etc.

The burden that Allah spoke about in ayah 2 means diseases of the heart
-that cause people to have evil characters

When this incident took place Haleema got frightened
-and so returned him to his mother reluctantly

After this event, Haleemah was worried about the boy and returned him to his mother with whom he stayed until he was six. [Talqeeh Furoom Ahl- al-Athar p.7; Ibn Hisham 1/168]

-the Prophet (ﷺ) stayed with her until 6 years of age

In respect of the memory of her late husband, Amina decided to visit his grave in Yathrib (Madinah). She set out to cover a journey of 500 kilometers with her orphan boy, woman servant Umm Ayman and her father- in-law 'Abdul-Muttalib. She spent a month there and then took her way back to Makkah. On the way, she had a severe illness and died in Abwa on the road between Makkah and Madinah. [Ibn Hisham 1/168; Talqeeh Fuhroom Ahl- al-Athar p.7]

-in respect of her late husband, Amina decided to visit his grave in Yatrib

Abu Hurayrah (RA) narrated that Allah's Messenger ((ﷺ)) cursed women who visited graves frequently. [Tirmidhi 1058, Ahmed 8678, Ibn e Majah 1576]

-women are not allowed to visit the graves habitually
-she can visit a grave as a one off but not frequently
-because Allah curse women who do so
-but women can go for Janazah

She set out for a 500km journey, 310 miles from Makkah to Yatrib to visit her late husband with
-her son, umm Ayman, and Abdul Muttalib, she spent a month there
-but suffered from a severe fever and died
-Muhammad was 6 years old at this time

Abdul Muttalib brought him back to Makkah and had so much love for him
-which was added by his loss of 2 parents at an early age

'Abdul-Muttalib brought the boy to Makkah. He had warm passions towards the boy, his orphan grandson, whose recent disaster (his mother's death) added more to the pains of the past. 'Abdul-Muttalib was more passionate with his grandson than with his own children. He never left the boy a prey to loneliness, but always preferred him to his own kids. Ibn Hisham reported: A mattress was put in the shade of Al-Ka'bah for 'Abdul-Muttalib. His children used to sit around that mattress in honour to their father, but Muhammad [(ﷺ)] used to sit on it. His uncles would take him back, but if 'Abdul-Muttalib was present, he would say: "Leave my grandson. I swear by Allah that this boy will hold a significant position." He used to seat the boy on his mattress, pat his back and was always pleased with what the boy did. [Ibn Hisham 1/168]

The rasul ((ﷺ)) was now brought up by his grandfather
-when he was 8 years old, his grandfather died
-at this funeral he cried because he now realised what is death
-what it is to lose someone

He was now looked after Abu Talib, who was his uncle
-so at no time was he not taken cared of and as a result Allah said;

Did He not find you (O Muhammad (ﷺ)) an orphan and gave you a refuge? (Ad-Duha 93:6)

Allah asked this question to remind him that at no time did he live a rough life
-like some orphans suffer from, living in abandoned homes
-he was with Haleema at first who loved him more than her own kids
-then he was with his mother, then his grandfather took care of him
-when he died he went to stay with his uncle

So even though he was an orphan he was always taken cared of
-he had people who loved him and provided him a roof and this is the meaning of the ayah above
-and Allah reminded him of this because Quraish was laughing at him

By the forenoon (after sun-rise); (1) And by the night when it is still (or darkens); (2) Your Lord (O Muhammad (ﷺ)) has neither forsaken you nor hated you. (3) And indeed the Hereafter is better for you than the present (life of this world). (4) And verily, your Lord will give you (all i.e. good) so that you shall be well-pleased. (5) Did He not find you (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)) an orphan and gave you a refuge? (6) And He found you unaware (of the Qur'an, its legal laws, and Prophet hood, etc.) and guided you? (7) (Ad-Duha 93:1-7)

When the rasul ((ﷺ)) was 12 years old, his uncle took him for a trip to Syria
-and they met a monk called Baheera
-he recognized the prophet and took his hands and said this will be the master of all mankind
-he was asked by Abu Talib how he knew this
-he replied when you were coming all the rocks prostrated to him
-and they only do this to prophets

When the Messenger of Allah [pbuh] was twelve years old, he went with his uncle Abu Talib on a business journey to Syria. When they reached Busra (which was a part of Syria, in the vicinity of Howran under the Roman domain) they met a monk called Bahira (his real name was Georges), who showed great kindness, and entertained them lavishly. He had never been in the habit of receiving or entertaining them before. He readily enough recognized the Prophet [pbuh] and said while taking his hand: "This is the master of all humans. Allah will send him with a Message which will be a mercy to all beings." Abu Talib asked: "How do you know that?" He replied: "When you appeared from the direction of ‘Aqabah, all stones and trees prostrated themselves, which they never do except for a Prophet. I can recognize him also by the seal of Prophet hood which is below his shoulder, like an apple. We have got to learn this from our books." He also asked Abu Talib to send the boy back to Makkah and not to take him to Syria for fear of the Jews. Abu Talib obeyed

and sent him back to Makkah with some of his men servants. [Ibn Hisham 1/180-183; Za'd Al-Ma'ad 1/17]

And he has a seal on his back that is the rubber stamp of his prophet hood
-Baheera told Abu Talib not to take him to Syria for if they recognise him, they will kill him
-so Abu Talib believed the monk and returned him to Makkah
-Baheera said if the Jews should recognise him they will kill him
-because they want a Jewish prophet

Muhammad [(ﷺ)] was hardly fifteen when the 'sacrilegious' wars which continued with varying fortunes and considerable loss of human life for a number of years broke out between Quraish and Banu Kinana on the one side and Qais 'Ailan tribe on the other. It was thus called because the inviolables were made violable, the prohibited months being included. Harb bin Omaiyah, on account of his outstanding position and honorable descent, used to be the leader of Quraish and their allies. In one of those battles, the Prophet [pbuh] attended on his uncles but did not raise arms against their opponents. His efforts were confined to picking up the arrows of the enemy as they fell, and handing them over to his uncles. [Ibn Hisham 1/184-187; Qalb Jazeerat Al-Arab p.260]

A war broke up between Quraish and Banu Kinaana at age 15
-and so he was expected to play his part at this age
-the war broke up because a man from each tribe were arguing over money
-and one killed the other so they the war broke up

So the prophet went for war at age 15, but he did not kill anyone in the battle
-his job was to collect the arrows and give his uncle

WHAT WAS HIS OCCUPATION?

Muhammad [(ﷺ)], had no particular job at his early youth, but it was reported that he worked as a shepherd for Bani Sa'd and in Makkah. At the age of 25, he went to Syria as a merchant for Khadijah [R]. Ibn Ishaq reported that Khadijah, daughter of Khwailid was a business-woman of great honour and fortune. She used to employ men to do her business for a certain percentage of the profits. Quraish people were mostly trades people, so when Khadijah was informed of Muhammad [pbuh], his truthful words, great honesty and kind manners, she sent for him. She offered him money to go to Syria and do her business, and she would give him a higher rate than the others. She would also send her hireling, Maisarah, with him. He agreed and went with her servant to Syria for trade. [Ibn Hisham 1/187,188]

-he worked as a shepherd
-when you can take care of these animals then you can take care of human beings
-this is why all the prophets were shepherds sometime in their lives
-the prophet worked as a shepherd as a teenager, but at 25 years he was a business man
-he worked for Khadija, but his intake was higher than the other men she employed

She sent a boy with the prophet who was called Maisarah
-he would tell Khadija how the prophet was kind and gentle to the people
-and how he was polite and liked by people

Khadija fell in love with the rasul ((ﷺ))
-she wanted to propose to him but was shy
-so she sent her best friend Nafisa to propose to him on her behalf
-Nafisa means precious

When he returned to Makkah, Khadijah noticed, in her money, more profits and blessings than she used to. Her hireling also told her of Muhammad's good manners, honesty, deep thought, sincerity and faith. She realized that she homed at her target. Many prominent men had asked for her hand in marriage but she always spurned their advances. She disclosed her wish to her friend Nafisa, daughter of Maniya, who immediately went to Muhammad [pbuh] and broke the good news to him. He agreed and requested his uncles to go to Khadijah's uncle and talk on this issue. Subsequently, they were married. The marriage contract was witnessed by Bani Hashim and the heads of Mudar. This took place after the Prophet's return from Syria. He gave her twenty camels as dowry. She was, then, forty years old and was considered as the best woman of her folk in lineage, fortune and wisdom. She was the first woman whom the Messenger of Allah [(ﷺ)] married. He did not get married to any other until she had died. [Ibn Hisham 1/189; Fiqh As-Seerah p.59; Talqeeh Fahoom Ahl- al-Athar p.7]

Many men approached her but she turned them down, now she is doing the proposal
-so it is halal Islamically for sisters to propose to men
-but many do not, this is because the female ego cannot accept rejection
-she will only propose when she is certain 100% that she will be accepted

However the rasul accepted her proposal and gave her 20 camels for her dowry
-it was Abu Talib who officiated the marriage
-Khadija was 15 years older than the prophet, but she was his rock and soul mate
-and she bore him 6 children

Khadijah bore all his children, except Ibrahim: Al-Qasim, Zainab, Ruqaiyah, Umm Kulthum, Fatimah and 'Abdullah who was called Taiyib and Tahir. All his sons died in their childhood and all the daughters except Fatimah died during his lifetime. Fatimah died six months after his death. All his daughters witnessed Islam, embraced it, and emigrated to Madinah. [Ibn Hisham 1/190,191; Fath Al-Bari 7/507]

1. Qaasim
2. Zainab
3. Ruqaiyah
4. Umm Kulthum
5. Fatimah
6. Abdullah

His sons died young, but daughters died later
-all of them heard about Islam believed in it and died in Islam

When he was married to Khadijah, he did not marry any other woman with her
-he only practiced polygamy after she died, she was his rock and soul mate
-and always supported him

REPLACING THE BLACKSTONE

-when he was 35 years old a huge flood came through Makkah and almost destroyed the kaabah
-Quraish collected money to build it, but they rejected the money of

1. those who practiced riba
2. the highway robbers
3. the prostitutes

So even though they were non Muslims, they rejected the monies of these people
-the kaabah did not have roof then and people used to steal its treasures

When they were rebuilding the kaabah everything went fine
-fitna broke when it was time to replace the black stone, every tribe wanted to do it and swords were about to be drawn and bloodshed as to which tribe will replace it

A man suggested to let the man that first enters the house to decide
-and it was the prophet, so he was to decide who will put the black stone
-he put a mantle and placed the stone in the middle
-he ordered a man from each tribe to hold onto it and then he replaced it with his blessed hands
-and by doing so he averted the bloodshed that was imminent

So tribalism was rife in the pre Islamic era
-but this is still present today and the rasul said it in a hadith

Abu Malik al-Ash'ari reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying: Among my people there are four characteristics belonging to pre-Islamic period which they do not abandon: boasting of high rank, reviling other peoples' genealogies, seeking rain by stars, and walling. And he (further) said: If the wailing woman does not repent before she dies, she will be made to stand on the Day of Resurrection wearing a garment of pitch and a chemise of mange. {Sahih Muslim: Vol: 2 page 644 Hadith (934) & Book 4 Hadith 2033}

There is racism and tribalism among the Muslims, but there is no racism in Islam as Allah said;

…Verily, the most honorable of you with Allah is that (believer) who has At-Taqwa [i.e. one of the Muttaqûn (pious - see V.2:2). Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware. (Al-Hujurat 49:13)